

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Judge of the Supreme Court.

WILLIAM V. PEECE, of Scioto.

Attorney General.

WILLIAM B. THRELL, of Franklin.

Attorney General.

CHRISTOPHER P. WOLCOTT, of Summit.

Member of Board of Public Works.

JOHN L. MARTIN, of Butler.

For High School.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

For Speaker of Congress.

JOHN HUTCHINS, of Trumbull Co.

For At-Large.

J. C. A. BUSHNELL, of Jefferson.

For At-Large.

G. W. ST. JOHN, of Morgan.

For At-Large.

NOAH HOSKIN, of Jefferson.

For At-Large.

ISAAC B. STEVENS, of Plymouth.

For At-Large.

The effort toward a union of the opposition

elements in the State of New York, has failed.

The Republican and American parties, in view

of a union, respectively held their conventions at

Byram, each adjourned, after having nominated

respectively a ticket of its own. The spirit which

prevailed at the conventions, and the treatment

of each other's committees were of the right

stamp, and both parties seemed to indulge the

confidence of a union against the slave-driving

democracy. The failure to fuse attributed

by some to one cause, and by others to different

ones. The true cause of difference does not ap-

pear very palpably in the proceedings, and even

the New York Tribune found it necessary to

make a second effort of explanation before it

arrived at any degree of clearness. The number

of Tuesday list, shows that *Thurston* was, of

the Albany Evening Journal, was the cause of

the failure. Mr. Wood has been, from the first,

opposed to conciliating with the American party,

and that opposition has naturally exposed him

to the hostility to that party. According to the

Tribune this hostility was carried into conven-

tion matters, and no toleration was to be given

to any course bearing its marks. On the

contrary the friends of Mr. W. determined to

hear of this feeling. Mr. W. was a member of

the convention, and Mr. Morgan, the nominee

of the Republicans, was the friend of Mr. W.

This says the *Tribune*, they could not and would

not abide.

The New York *Courier and Enquirer* takes

a different view of the cause of the failure, and

says that the American convention "bitterly re-

fused to take grounds against the *dicta* of ChiefJustice Taney in the *Dred Scott* decision." The

Republican convention, when this state of the

facts was reported to them, straightway recog-

nized that union was out of the question, and

proceeded to re-affirm their principles in a series

of most unequivocal resolutions, and to put in

nomination men who would, with religious fideli-

ty, abide by them.

The Buffalo *Commercial* represents that the

whole thing was the work of railroad manage-

ment. *Thurston* being the champion of the

N. Y. Central interest, and Mr. Morgan,

though claiming not to own a dollar of stock in

that corporation, has been hitherto identified

with every movement for the furtherance of its

advantages, the purchase of the State Canal,

etc. Whatever may be the true cause of the

failure, the result is a source of deep and sincere

regret.

The Republicans nominated the following

ticket: Governor, Edwin D. Morgan; Lieut.

Governor, Robert Campbell; Canal Commis-

sioner, Hiram Gardner; State Prison Inspector,

Josiah K. Everett. The American conven-

tion nominated the following ticket: Gov. Lo-

renz Burrows; Lieut. Governor, Nathaniel S.

Benton; Canal Commissioner, James B. Thomp-

son; State Prison Inspector, William A. Rus-

sell.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—De SANTE, the elec-

trician in charge of the Atlantic Telegraph, at

Trinity Bay, declines to make any public state-

ment relative to the Cable; but affirms that the

difficulties are entirely of an electrical nature,

and that the rumor of the Cable's being parted,

is unfounded. As we stated last week, no com-

munication is passing over the Cable, and the

cause of this state of things is not stated. It

was accounted for at first by the supposition

that the Valencia Bay end was undergoing local

changes. Upon that pretext, it seems, the pri-

ncipal electrician was not satisfied to let the mat-

ter rest, but decides to say anything further

than that the "difficulties are entirely of an

electrical nature." Our private opinion is, that the

trouble is with the electricians and their instru-

ments. We strongly suspect that the *White*

house incident is the cause of the difficulty.

According to all accounts, public as well as pri-

vate, it has signally failed of its design from the

first trial. For this result our mind has been

prepared by letters that have been shown as

from highly respectable authority. In the sub-

stitution of the Hughes instrument we shall look

for a more auspicious state of things. This sub-

stitution was to have been made, according to

private advice brought by the *Yacht*, on the

8th inst., on which day the Atlantic Co. ex-

pected to dispatch a special steamer to Trinity

Bay with one of Prof. H. H.'s assistants on board.

We may, therefore, hope to see the cable in

complete working order on or about the 25th

inst.

ALABAMA TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHED.—The ex-

cess of enthusiasm which has marked the ex-

ecution of the telegraph laying and working of the ocean

Telegraph on this side of the water, seems not

to have moved the gravity of *JOHN R. BELL*.

He kindred to business, nor did he ever think

his little 7 by 5 island, nor Metropolitan, or

suburban capital, was calculated for effective

wholesale to characterize the momentous event,

and the undoubted, still still world-transforming

consequence that was to follow upon its heels.

The herald and collector were as safe and un-

suspected as any other communication in the old

continent; they were, indeed, the only ones in the

old continent; they were, indeed, the only ones in the

old continent; they were, indeed, the only ones in the

old continent; they were, indeed, the only ones in the

old continent; they were, indeed, the only ones in the

old continent; they were, indeed, the only ones in the

old continent; they were, indeed, the only ones in the

old continent; they were, indeed, the only ones in the

old continent; they were, indeed, the only ones in the

old continent; they were, indeed, the only ones in the

old continent; they were, indeed, the only ones in the

old continent; they were, indeed, the only ones in the

old continent; they were, indeed, the only ones in the

old continent; they were, indeed, the only ones in the

old continent; they were, indeed, the only ones in the

old continent; they were, indeed, the only ones in the

old continent; they were, indeed, the only ones in the

higher, we should have been thought prop-
er to have had a private luncheon. The
High Church people could have de-
nounced our evaluation of the miracles of
science and our worship of progress, and
the poor could have been forthwith
stigmatized as an engine of Anti-Christ.
The fault, if fault there may be, is in the
British public. It is not so intensely inter-
ested in this affair as the Americans are.
There must be some reason for this, as we
are not an unreasonable people. Without
the least wish to show a slight, without
being over conscious of it, we have betrayed
a want of national sympathy very little
in accord with so great an event. Among
the future marvels of nature, Bacon pre-
dicted "communication by sympathy."
The communication has surpassed even Ba-
con's expectations, but it is not with the ex-
pected amount of sympathy. This is a
question which concerns both the Ameri-
cans and ourselves.

In matter of fact, this is a greater event
to the United States than could be. They
gain thereby instant communication with
the whole of the Old World. With them
it is the "union of the whole world." As our
of their transparencies here. We gain
only the United States and British Ameri-
cans. The information to be expected from
these places will be chiefly interesting to
merchants, who regard the electric wire as
a convenience, or a necessity, and not as a
new source of pleasure. In other respects
American intelligence is often startling,
curious, dismal, and interesting as a matter
of speculation, but without the sentiment
interest which enters into the events of
most States in the Old World. Scarcely
anything ever happens on this side of the
Atlantic which is not associated with our
reading, our travels, our acquaintance, or
our pursuits. Every novelty is the next
step of a train already deep in our recol-
lection. This cannot be so much the case
in a new world, which few of us have seen,
and which we do not read much of. But
the Americans themselves are somewhat to
blame for the lesser interest with which we
read news from that quarter, or hail
the prospect of instantaneous intelligence.

How many times during the last ten years
have the steamers brought us the disagree-
able tidings that all the American papers
were in a blaze of indignation against this
country for some stupid affair that we ab-
solutely knew nothing about. Have we
not the conviction forced upon us that
American politicians never scruple to raise
capital at our cost by manufacturing griev-
ances against us and carrying them to the
very verge of war. It is the belief of this
country that we have several times over-
war by concealing which were only not
discovered because dictated by a horror
of war with our own flesh and blood, men
of a common stock, using our own language.
There is even the misgiving that we may
have to do this again and again, and that
there are American politicians speculating
on this game. Now, the English don't
like this; they feel somewhat alienated by
it, and they don't feel a secure and un-
derestimated pleasure at the sight of an Ameri-
can mail. It may any day bring a new de-
mand, unjust in itself and not improved by
the language. The Americans may like
this; they may feel it amusing; they may
even find it amusing. But if they choose
this line, they must not also reckon on our
love or sympathy, as it is now called. A
choice must be made in this, as in other
things. The Americans may appeal to
what set of feelings they please, but not to
all at once; and if they wish us to be
overjoyed at the thought of hearing every
morning what they were doing and saying
overnight, they must adapt their deeds and
words to this new and more intimate rela-
tion. Our recent proceedings with regard
to British Columbia will prove to the whole
world our anxiety to avoid all occasion of
quarrel; but, nevertheless, we should not
be surprised if, the interference of compli-
cations over, the first real message by
the cable were some ridiculous mischief
nugget into a mountain by the public
press and indignation meetings at New
York. May it not be so! May our fore-
boding be proved needless and disconcert-
ing! But it will not, unless American
statesmen resolve to be more just in their
demands and amiable in their tone."

THE PARAGUAY AFFAIR.—The steamers *Fulton*
and *Waterwitch* are to proceed immedi-
ately from Washington to Norfolk to take in their
material of war for preparations against Para-
guay. Com. Shubrick goes out in the frigate
Niagara early next month, together with Judge
Bowlin, Commissioner, whose instructions are
said to be to demand

1st, Apology for the indignity offered to our
flag.
2d, Full indemnity for the South American
Navigation Co., and
3d, A ratification of a former treaty.
Upon the refusal of either one of these com-
mands, Com. Shubrick will be called upon to en-
force them.

Davy Todd for Congress.—The anti-slavery
Democracy of this District have nomi-
nated Davy Todd for Congress. The
Convention assembled at Warren on the 7th
inst. The County of Mahoning was acknowl-
edged as entitled to the nomination. Every one
of the Mahoning delegates voted for Davy B.
Wilson. Wilson was the unanimous choice of
that county, but Post Master Wagon, of Warren,
thought that he knew better what that county
wanted than the delegates did, so he com-
mended the Trumbull and Ashtabula delegates to
vote for Davy Todd, of Mahoning; and thus the
Post Master forced down the throats of the de-
legates of Mahoning a man of their own county
whom they did not want, and for whom not a
single vote was cast from the county in which
Davy Todd resides. Todd was argued to be a
better temperance man than Wilson, what a
good joke. How Davy will laugh over that
when he takes a snifter. Todd received not a
single vote from his own county in the con-
vention. Todd has been nominated by the Demo-
cratic Union for Governor of Ohio, and was
each time defeated. He is somewhat used to defeat
and it will not hurt him to be again defeated by
the Republican ticket.

Dawson, a delegate from Canfield and the
editor of the campaign *Republican* paper at Can-
field in 1856, swore he would not vote for Todd,
and that he should vote for Wilson, although
not nominated, and that 1000 pounds of cheese
was weighed against 1000 Democratic of Ma-
honing, and that these were. That long since Post
Master Webb of Warren, was the Minister of
the Convention, and forced a Mahoning man ap-
on them who had not received a single vote of
his own county. The Mahoning delegates feel
very sore over the treatment they received.

Quebec.—Government has received informa-
tion that Mr. Bond, our Minister to China, has
made a liberal treaty with the Chinese Govern-
ment, similar to that made by France and Eng-
land. We are to have a Minister at Peking

ATTEMPT AT SLAVE RESCUE AT OBERLIN.—A
couple of strangers, stopping at Oberlin, and
holding frequent interviews with the Deputy
Marshal, led to some suspicion. To carry out
the plot of arrest, a former resident came to
work for him. Whilst the negro was on his way
to the farm, he was arrested by Deputy Marshal
Low, of Columbus, who, in company with two
Bohemians, bore the boy off to Wellington.
Immediately on word being conveyed to Ober-
lin a strong party set out in pursuit, and on com-
ing up found the Wellington house blocked up
and surrounded by a crowd, headed by a com-
mander with a writ against the Marshal's party
for kidnapping. The crowd rapidly increased,
the house was entered and filled with men, head
on the scene of the outrage. Ultimately the
Southerners consented to let the boy go on con-
dition they were not injured by the crowd. The
promise was given and the boy was soon speed-
ing on his way to Canada.

THE ENGLISH ARMY EXPEDITION.—The ex-
pedition that started from England last season,
under command of Capt. McClinton, to make
further explorations in the Arctic region as far
as the fate of Sir John Franklin's party, was last
heard from at Disco, in Baffin's Bay, on the
7th of April, May 24th. The last season was
spent by being caught in the ice pack and drifted
down to 63°. They escaped from the pack in
April and steered north again. Capt. McClint-
ock hoped to reach the east side of King Wil-
liam's land this season and communicate with
the natives, and winter there.

Edward Tucker, the engineer who some years
ago, as will be remembered, ran a train of cars
belonging to the New Haven Railroad Com-
pany, through the drawbridge over Norwalk
river, at Norwalk, Conn., which resulted so dis-
astrously to human life, committed suicide on
Thursday afternoon or evening, at the house of
Mrs. Bodine, No. 329 Tenth Avenue, New York,
by opening the veins of one of his arms with a
razor.

Rev. Mr. Kallach preached the first sermon
of his second pastorate at Tremont Temple, Bos-
ton, on Sunday. His text was, "Therefore I
came to you without gaining as soon as I
was sent for." The heads of his discourse were:
I came because I was wanted to come; I came
because I thought I ought to come; and I came
because I thought I ought to come. The Temple
was crowded with women. The Baptist ministers
of Boston refused to exchange with Mr. Kallach,
and the trustees of Tremont Temple object to
his settlement, and as the building belongs to
the Baptist church of Boston, and a condition
of the lease is that no pastor shall be settled
without the consent of the trustees, Mr. Kal-
lach has a battle yet to fight, of which the re-
sult is doubtful.

N. Y. QUARTERMASTER.—A Committee of the
Commissioners of Emigration have come to the
conclusion to recommend the erection of store-
houses upon West Bank, a shoal some three
miles below the Staten Island bridge, for the re-
ception of the cargoes of infected vessels—the
anchorage for such vessels to be in the Lower
Bay—and the rebuilding of the Hospitals.

Since the firing, and destruction of the build-
ings remaining after the first onslaught, matters
have been in a very quiet state. The authori-
ties are now moving, arrests have been made, a
military force stationed on the ground, and the
attorney general goes to look after prosecutions.
From what we can gather, we incline to the
opinion, that the perpetrators of this violence
will find no difficulty in slipping through the
fingers of justice.

Capt. Lewis, the "Bold Oyster Man," has
opened a Fish Market, a few doors up street.
It is understood that the Capt. is the veritable
tally found in the New Haven harbor.

BRIDGEPORT (Ct.) Standard.
Our opinion, friend Standard, is, that the
title you have given the Capt. is well applied.—
The man who can look into the muzzle of a re-
volver during four successive discharges, with-
out blinking, as was the case on a time we met
of, deserves to be called a "bold man." Long
may he live to enjoy it.

THE PUT-IN-BAY CELEBRATION.—Our ex-
changes give elaborate accounts of the
doings at Put-in-Bay on the 10th. The
telegraph stated the crowd at about 6,000,
and is corroborated by the newspaper ac-
counts. The Monumental Association was
organized with the following officers:
President—Hon. Lewis Cass.
Vice Presidents—Hon. Isaac Toucey of
Conn. and 25 others.

Fifty gentlemen, from various lake ports,
were appointed a committee of the Associa-
tion. The celebration was a complete suc-
cess, the weather being fine and the cere-
monies imposing. Ten steamers and re-
venue vessels were present.

MORE TROUBLE.—U. S. Dep. Marshal Day-
ton, of Oberlin, evidently has a hard row to hoe.
A week or two since, at Oberlin, his name was
connected with an unsuccessful attempt to ar-
rest a fugitive negro. A few days after, he went
to Painesville, and his presence was so unac-
ceptable that a Republican, high in favor with
the people, had to intercede to appease anger.
On Tuesday night last, at Oberlin, a
fugitive negro, Smith, alleging that Dayton had
papers for his arrest, assaulted him and knock-
ed him down. Smith was fined \$5. The idea
is probably beginning to suggest itself to Mr.
Dayton; that the path of politics is not the
path of peace.

RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE IN INDIA.—The mis-
taken policy of the East India Company hereto-
fore, has been to discourage efforts to Christian-
ize India, from the apprehension that the natives
would confound the Christian teachers with the
government and thus add religious animosity to
political hostility. There seemed to be some
ground for such an apprehension, but the event
has proved that a just and impartial policy
would have been the safest in the long run.

It was stated by Col. Edwards, one of the bravest
of the English soldiers in India, at a missionary
meeting at Poonah in the Panjab, last
April, that the rebellion had been most violent
and powerful in Bengal, where there were few
native Christians, and in the Bengal army, from
which Christian converts were expelled as a mat-
ter of course, while in Madras, where the native
Christians are most numerous and where they
constitute a large section of the native army,
there has been no mutiny or rebellion. Col.
Edwards said this striking contrast with great
effect against the anti-Indian policy of the East
India government, and declared his earnest
hope that it would induce the efforts to Chris-
tianize the natives had been encouraged, instead
of being suppressed, from the start, there would
have been no rebellion.

Gov. Chase and Gov. Corwin, formerly of New
Haven, Ct., have been elected president of the
Ohio Female College.

At a recent republican meeting in Co-
lumbus, Ohio, at which Gov. Tom Corwin
spoke, and gave in his address and address
to the republican organization, Gov.
Chase (who is an old democrat, as will be
remembered, as Gov. Corwin is an old whig.)
was called for, and made some pleasant
and exhorting talk. We quote a por-
tion.

Gov. Chase.—A good many years ago—I
will not, for his sake, say how many—I
voted for him for governor, (Gov. Corwin
said, "You began life well.") and it is said that
he had the inclination to vote for me for the
same office (turning round to Gov. C.,
who said, "Yes, I did. There's no need to
deny it. It ain't worth lying about.") He
said it ain't worth while to lie about it, and
if it was, we wouldn't do it. (Laughter.)
He says I began life well in voting for him.
He did well in voting for me, though he
laid at the end of his life, I hope.

(Gov. Corwin—"I thought I was last
night.") May that be long distant, may
he live long to defend the cause of human
liberty and equal justice. (Applause.) I
have usually no great fondness for com-
promises (laughter), but in the spirit of
this day I am willing to make concessions,
and I propose to the governor this com-
promise, since he is willing to endorse my
principles, I will agree to find no fault with
his color. (Gov. Corwin is a very dark-
complexioned man.) (Excessive merriment.)
I am willing to vote for him, though he
laid at the end of his life, I hope.

(Gov. Corwin—"I thought I was last
night.") May that be long distant, may
he live long to defend the cause of human
liberty and equal justice. (Applause.) I
have usually no great fondness for com-
promises (laughter), but in the spirit of
this day I am willing to make concessions,
and I propose to the governor this com-
promise, since he is willing to endorse my
principles, I will agree to find no fault with
his color. (Gov. Corwin is a very dark-
complexioned man.) (Excessive merriment.)
I am willing to vote for him, though he
laid at the end of his life, I hope.

Edward Tucker, the engineer who some years
ago, as will be remembered, ran a train of cars
belonging to the New Haven Railroad Com-
pany, through the drawbridge over Norwalk
river, at Norwalk, Conn., which resulted so dis-
astrously to human life, committed suicide on
Thursday afternoon or evening, at the house of
Mrs. Bodine, No. 329 Tenth Avenue, New York,
by opening the veins of one of his arms with a
razor.

Rev. Mr. Kallach preached the first sermon
of his second pastorate at Tremont Temple, Bos-
ton, on Sunday. His text was, "Therefore I
came to you without gaining as soon as I
was sent for." The heads of his discourse were:
I came because I was wanted to come; I came
because I thought I ought to come; and I came
because I thought I ought to come. The Temple
was crowded with women. The Baptist ministers
of Boston refused to exchange with Mr. Kallach,
and the trustees of Tremont Temple object to
his settlement, and as the building belongs to
the Baptist church of Boston, and a condition
of the lease is that no pastor shall be settled
without the consent of the trustees, Mr. Kal-
lach has a battle yet to fight, of which the re-
sult is doubtful.

N. Y. QUARTERMASTER.—A Committee of the
Commissioners of Emigration have come to the
conclusion to recommend the erection of store-
houses upon West Bank, a shoal some three
miles below the Staten Island bridge, for the re-
ception of the cargoes of infected vessels—the
anchorage for such vessels to be in the Lower
Bay—and the rebuilding of the Hospitals.

Since the firing, and destruction of the build-
ings remaining after the first onslaught, matters
have been in a very quiet state. The authori-
ties are now moving, arrests have been made, a
military force stationed on the ground, and the
attorney general goes to look after prosecutions.
From what we can gather, we incline to the
opinion, that the perpetrators of this violence
will find no difficulty in slipping through the
fingers of justice.

Capt. Lewis, the "Bold Oyster Man," has
opened a Fish Market, a few doors up street.
It is understood that the Capt. is the veritable
tally found in the New Haven harbor.

BRIDGEPORT (Ct.) Standard.
Our opinion, friend Standard, is, that the
title you have given the Capt. is well applied.—
The man who can look into the muzzle of a re-
volver during four successive discharges, with-
out blinking, as was the case on a time we met
of, deserves to be called a "bold man." Long
may he live to enjoy it.

THE PUT-IN-BAY CELEBRATION.—Our ex-
changes give elaborate accounts of the
doings at Put-in-Bay on the 10th. The
telegraph stated the crowd at about 6,000,
and is corroborated by the newspaper ac-
counts. The Monumental Association was
organized with the following officers:
President—Hon. Lewis Cass.
Vice Presidents—Hon. Isaac Toucey of
Conn. and 25 others.

Fifty gentlemen, from various lake ports,
were appointed a committee of the Associa-
tion. The celebration was a complete suc-
cess, the weather being fine and the cere-
monies imposing. Ten steamers and re-
venue vessels were present.

MORE TROUBLE.—U. S. Dep. Marshal Day-
ton, of Oberlin, evidently has a hard row to hoe.
A week or two since, at Oberlin, his name was
connected with an unsuccessful attempt to ar-
rest a fugitive negro. A few days after, he went
to Painesville, and his presence was so unac-
ceptable that a Republican, high in favor with
the people, had to intercede to appease anger.
On Tuesday night last, at Oberlin, a
fugitive negro, Smith, alleging that Dayton had
papers for his arrest, assaulted him and knock-
ed him down. Smith was fined \$5. The idea
is probably beginning to suggest itself to Mr.
Dayton; that the path of politics is not the
path of peace.